

Yanks Crumple Huns On Front of 71 Miles; Advance Toward Metz

British Sweep Forward Al-
most Within Artillery
Range of Brussels

Strong French Force
Drives Across Meuse

Allies Gain Ten Miles in
Belgium; Haig in Out-
skirts of Mons

Pershing's First and Second armies
attacked yesterday on a front of
seventy one and one-half miles
between Sedan and the Moselle.
Pierce German resistance was
broken as the Americans ad-
vanced toward Metz, driving the
enemy back three miles at some
points and capturing important
strongholds. Stenay, on the right
bank of the Meuse; Grimaucourt,
Marcheville and St. Hilaire were
stormed in heavy fighting.

Gouraud's army, on the American
left, poured across the Meuse on
a wide front between Mezieres
and Sedan, and pursued the foe
in his increasingly precipitate re-
treat.

The French astride the Belgian
boundary continued their rout of
the enemy. Charleville was cap-
tured. The advance at some
points reached four miles.
the enemy. Everywhere Pétain's
men swept forward.

The British army is practically out
of France, advance forces pass-
ing the frontier, Haig announced
last night. The outskirts of the
fortress of Mons have been en-
tered by the British, who are now
almost within long distance gun-
fire of Brussels.

Enormous quantities of war ma-
terials and stores, and many rail-
road trains abandoned by the
enemy in his flight, have been
captured by the Allies.

In Flanders the British pushed
forward after the receding Ger-
man line. They advanced ten
miles at the deepest point, cap-
turing the cities of Renaix and
Leuze, and approaching the rail-
road centre of Ath, on the Den-
dre River. Americans, advanc-
ing with the French in this sec-
tor, crossed the Scheldt south of
Ghent.

Strongholds Seized, Many Towns Freed In American Drive

WITH THE AMERICAN FORCES ON
THE MEUSE FRONT, Nov. 10 (By
The Associated Press). (7:30 p. m.).—
The First and Second American
armies in their attacks to-day, extend-
ing along the Moselle and the Meuse,
advanced on a front of approximately
115 kilometres (seventy-one and a
half miles). French troops operating
under the American command also ad-
vanced at various points.

The captured territory includes the
German strongholds of Stenay, Gri-
maucourt, east of Verdun, and numer-
ous villages and fortified positions in
Lorraine.

Aroused by repeated German raids
and local attacks during the last few
nights west of the Moselle, the Second
American Army in the first attack it
has made cracked down on the Ger-
mans early this morning with artillery
preparation lasting several hours.

Advance Three Miles

Then the infantry forged ahead, ad-
vancing at places more than three
miles. The Germans fought desper-
ately, using their machine guns, but
were forced to give ground almost
everywhere along the entire front.

Stenay, around which the Americans
had been held up for a week, was
stormed and taken in hard fighting in
an attack from the south.

The Americans swept forward
against streams of machine gun bul-
lets and artillery fire from the hills
northeast of Stenay.

The entire district in the region of
Stenay was flooded by the Germans,
who dammed the canals and rivers.

Along the Meuse, from the region of
Sedan to Stenay, the German machine

Huns May Not Stop East of Brussels

WITH THE ALLIED FORCES IN
BELGIUM, Nov. 9 (By
The Associated Press).—There are
many indications that the Ger-
mans do not intend to make a pro-
tracted stand this side of Brussels
and Charleroi.

gunners, clinging to the hills overlook-
ing the river, kept flares burning all
during Saturday night, preventing the
Americans from crossing. Through-
out the night the American artillery
boomed along the entire front as a sig-
nal to the American infantrymen that
the war was still on, despite rumors of
peace.

In the drive east of the Meuse, which
resulted in the capture of Stenay, the
Americans extended their lines north-
east of Mouzay, reaching the Bois du
Chenois. The Germans defended every
foot of the ground over which the ad-
vance was made. All the objectives
were reached during the day's fighting,
and wherever the enemy attempted to
make a stand he was beaten back.

Before the war Stenay was a town
of about 4,000 inhabitants. It is be-
lieved that many hundreds of these
people remain there. Because of this
belief the American artillery did not
fire upon the town.

WITH THE AMERICAN FORCES ON
THE LORRAINE FRONT, Nov. 10
(By The Associated Press) (5:40 p.
m.).—The Second American Army this
morning launched its initial attack in
Lorraine. Its objectives were limited.
The villages of St. Hilaire and Marche-
ville were captured, as also were a
number of woods.

The Germans offered stiff opposition
with machine guns and artillery.

The territory west of the Moselle
taken by the Americans includes the
Heights Etnes, the Bois de Waville,
the Bois Voivrotte and the Bois Che-
minotte.

Allies Strive to Free French Soil Before Final Hour

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY IN
FRANCE, Nov. 10 (By The Associated
Press).—The French General Gouraud
made his official entry into Sedan at 4
o'clock this afternoon.

At this hour it appears that it will
be a close race between the final cross-
ing of the Belgian frontier all along
the line and final action on the armis-
tice proposals.

Disorder is beginning to show in the
ranks of the retreating German army.
French troops, with their cavalry in the
lead, are pressing the enemy closely
all along the line.

The booty increases in importance as
the pursuit goes on. Several railroad
trains, batteries of artillery intact, im-
mense munition dumps and stores and
wagon trains fell into the hands of the
Allied troops yesterday and to-day, to-
gether with a large number of prisoners.
The pursuit of the enemy is being
rendered extremely difficult by reason
of the shortening front, which neces-
sitates the withdrawal of materials ren-
dered useless on the diminished line,
and the doubling of traffic on roads al-
ready congested by convoys following
the advancing troops.

French troops occupying the
enemy along the Belgian frontier is
diminishing rapidly in size.

Over 250,000 Men Freed by Austria; Sent Back to Italy

ITALIAN ARMY HEADQUARTERS
IN NORTHERN ITALY, Nov. 10 (By
The Associated Press), 4 P. M.—More
than a quarter of a million Italian
prisoners of war in Austria have been
returned to Italy. Sick and wounded
men will be returned later by way of
Switzerland.

The repatriated soldiers say that vio-
lent conditions are not prevalent in
Austria except for disorders due to
hunger strikes. They declare that the
civil population desires heartily to see
the return of its own men home. The
soldiers in Austria are indifferent or
else express happiness that the war is
over.

Italian officers returning from Aus-
tria express the opinion that for the
present there will be no disturbances
in Austria like those in Russia.

Bolsheviki Blow Up Allied Munition Train

HARBIN, Friday, Nov. 8 (By The
Associated Press).—It is reported a
train of forty-two cars carrying am-
munition, grenades and twelve Japanese
guns, dispatched from Harbin re-
cently for the Volga front, has been
blown up between Irkutsk and Kras-
noyarsk.

One French officer, two French sol-
diers and three Czechs were killed,
while eighteen Czechs were wounded.
Bolsheviks are dead here. The ves-
sel escaped and soon after was bought
from Germany by Turkey. When Tur-
key entered the war the vessel was
seized by the Germans and fought dur-
ing the Dardanelles siege and later in
the Black Sea. She was badly damaged
by a mine in the Dardanelles, but was
later repaired.

The Goeben is a cruiser of the
Moltke type and displaces 22,625 tons.
She is 610 feet in length and the prin-
cipal battery consists of ten eleven-inch
guns.

Alaskan Chief Is Dead

DOUGLAS, Alaska, Nov. 1.—Chief
Ana Cha Hash, who, according to local
records, ruled the Taku tribe's village
near here long before the Americans
came to Alaska, is dead here. The
chief was said to be the oldest native
leader in all Alaska. His many rela-
tives placed his age far beyond the
century mark. Alaska's governors at
Christmas time were usually presented
with one of the famous Chilkat
blankets by the old man. Natives from
every part of southeastern Alaska, it
is expected, will come here to attend
the funeral.

Official Statements

FRENCH

PARIS (NIGHT).—In the pursuit
of the enemy rearguards our troops
have made extensive progress during
the course of the day on the whole
front. North of the Oise we hold
Epipe-Sauvage, seventeen kilometres
east of Avesnes, and Moustier-en-
Fagne. In Belgium we have gone be-
yond Battice and Sallés.

Further east our advanced guards,
despite the increased German resis-
tance in the wooded zone north of
Silly-la-Tour, penetrated the Foteux Wood
and Harey Wood, pushing vigorously
in the direction of Bourg Fidele.

West of the Meuse we have pro-
gressed north of the general line of
the Renwez, Montcornet, Arreux,
Damozy and Bel-Air, two and a half
kilometres north of Charteville.

East of Mezieres the Germans vio-
lently counter-attacked our troops
who had crossed the Meuse in the
region of Donchery. After spirited
fighting we drove the enemy back
and maintained our lines on the
north bank. The material captured
in the course of the pursuit still ac-
cumulates. Parts of automobiles,
provisions of all sorts in great quan-
tities and weapons fell into our hands.
Numerous villages were freed.

PARIS (DAY).—Our pursuit of
the enemy was renewed this morning
under favorable conditions.

On the right, the French passed the
Sormonne River and took the
village of Sormonne. They
reached the Hiron road from
Lumes and Donchery.

In his retreat, which is becoming
more and more precipitate, the en-
emy is abandoning everywhere con-
siderable material. The French have
captured, notably between Anor and
Comignies (southwestern Belgium),
cannon, numerous motor vehicles of
all kinds and whole railroad trains.

BRITISH

LONDON (NIGHT).—South of the
Sambre our advanced troops have
reached the Franco-Belgian frontier.
North of the Sambre our progress
continued against somewhat in-
creased resistance from the enemy's
rearguards.

Nearby the Mons-Canal Canal
our troops have taken Leuze and our
cavalry is approaching Ath. We have
progressed four miles east of Renaix.
Our advanced detachments are
pushing toward southern Belgium
and have reached the line of the
canal west and northwest of that
town. On the railways east of Mau-
beuge great quantities of rolling
stock have fallen into our hands.

LONDON (DAY).—Our advanced
forces are keeping in touch with the
retreating enemy on the whole
front.

We have occupied the Faubourg
de Bertaimont, on the southern out-
skirts of Mons.

Further north we are approaching
Leuze and have taken several miles.
(Renaix is about thirty miles west
of Brussels.)

AMERICAN

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 (EVEN-
ING).—A series of local operations
by the First and Second armies re-
sulted in considerable gains to-day at
many points along the line between
the Meuse and the Moselle.

Troops of the First Army, with
whom French units are operating,
reached the southern outskirts of
Stenay and occupied Bois de Chenois
south of Baillon. Beyond the eastern
slopes of the heights of the Meuse
the villages of Gibery, Abaucourt
and Grimaucourt were taken.

In the Woëvre, despite stubborn
resistance from machine guns and
heavy artillery, troops of the Second
Army penetrated the enemy's line
and have high ground between the
organized and strongly held positions.
The towns of Marcheville and St.
Hilaire were taken and the Bois
Domartin was cleared of the enemy.

BELGIAN

HAYRE. The French army in Bel-
gium continued to force back the
enemy, to-day it reached this after-
noon a front comprising the eastern
outskirts of Nederwalm-Nermegem,
Bonde-St. Denis and Segselem.

On the left American units crossed
the Scheldt east of Heuvel. The ad-
vance in the south was fifteen kilo-
metres, and in the centre opposite
Audenarde seven kilometres. The
Belgian army made a crossing of the
Scheldt with some of its elements at
Boucie-Semmerzeke.

GERMAN

BERLIN (DAY).—Yesterday be-
tween the Scheldt and the Meuse the
enemy followed our movements be-
yond Ronsse, Leuze, St. Guislain,
Maubeuge, Trelow and over the Sor-
monne River, west of Charleville.
On the eastern Meuse heights and
on the plain of the Woëvre many at-
tacks of the Americans were re-
pulsed.

Will Intern Goeben, Turk-German Cruiser

LONDON Hears That Noted War-
ship Is Finally Out of
Conflict

LONDON, Nov. 8.—The former Ger-
man cruiser Goeben, which since it
joined the Turkish naval forces has
been known as the Sultan Yavuz Selim,
is now in Turkish control and will be
immediately interned, according to
advice received by the Central News.

The Goeben was a unit of the former
German Mediterranean fleet. In Au-
gust, 1914, it made a successful dash
for Turkish waters from the Adriatic,
but had a difficult passage, being dis-
covered by the British fleet. The ves-
sel escaped and soon after was bought
from Germany by Turkey. When Tur-
key entered the war the vessel was
seized by the Germans and fought dur-
ing the Dardanelles siege and later in
the Black Sea. She was badly damaged
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New York Guardsmen Helped To Smash Hindenburg Line

Troops of Twenty-seventh Division Praised by Australian
Officer—Major General O'Ryan and Major Kincaid
Display Extraordinary Coolness Under Fire

The 27th Division, composed of the
former New York National Guard,
fighting with Australians, broke the
Hindenburg line in Northern France
early in September, earning the praise
of the Australian commander, accord-
ing to a letter sent from France Oc-
tober 4 and published in the current
issue of "The Army and Navy Journal."

"Major General John F. O'Ryan," the
letter reads, "commanding the 27th Di-
vision, is one of the coolest men under
intense fire of all kinds you could ever
imagine. When a German shell struck
the ground within ten feet of him re-
cently and killed four dispatch riders
and wounded Major King, the general
calmly lit another cigarette and never
batted an eye."

He has proved a most level-
headed and efficient commander.
Major James L. Kincaid, former
judge advocate of the division staff,
who was glad to be reduced to major
in order to remain on the battle line to
fight the Hun, has certainly delivered
the goods. He volunteered to take a
battalion of the 106th Infantry over to
top and was one of the few officers to
come out of the battle unharmed. The
major has made a great reputation.

"With the Fourth British Army we
pushed through the formidable Hin-
denburg line, which the Germans im-
agined could not be broken. Well, we
helped break it, all right, and how
helped break it our part is shown
in an official letter of praise to Gen.
O'Ryan from Lieutenant-Colonel H.
Murray, commanding the Fourth Aus-
tralian Machine Gun Battalion. This
letter also explains some of the fea-
tures of the battle not generally known
in the States, and which will prove in-
teresting."

The following is the letter from the
Australian officer, commanding the
Twenty-seventh Division:
"France, Sept. 30, 1918.
"To the Commanding General
Twenty-seventh Division: In making
a personal reconnaissance of the battle-
field east and northeast of Dun-
can Post on the morning of September 30,
it was evident from the outset the
troops of the Twenty-seventh Division
had met with very heavy opposition and
machine gun fire, which was enflaming
them. There were a very large num-
ber of dead, all of who were bring
with their faces toward the front, ob-
viously being killed as they were ad-
vancing."

"Not in any one case was there a man
moving backward when killed. Owing
to the nature of the country, the Ger-
mans were able to get enfilading ma-
chine gun fire which proved very dis-
astrous. Although the Twenty-seventh
Division may not have taken their ob-
jectives in all parts, it is very evident
that by their gallant fighting on the
left flank, they enabled the Thirtieth
Division, on their right, to do what
they had set out to do, viz.: to break
the Hindenburg line."

"Without the gallant fighting of the
men of the Twenty-seventh Division,
it would have been impossible for the
Thirtieth Division to advance."
"I am convinced that the officers
and men of the Twenty-seventh Divi-
sion have done all that was humanly
possible for brave men to do and their
gallantry in this action must stand out
through all time in American history."

Major H. C. Emery Arrives at Atlantic Port From Norway

American Professor, Freed
Recently by Germans,
Returns Home

AN ATLANTIC PORT, Nov. 10.—Pro-
fessor Henry Crosby Emery, of Yale,
who was arrested last March on the
Aland Islands by the Germans, impris-
oned in Germany and released early
last month, arrived here to-day from
Norway.

Professor Emery, who holds the rank
of Major in the United States army,
went to Russia in 1916 to make an
economic survey of the country. He
was attached to the American Military
Mission and when the Germans made
their last drive toward Petrograd last
February, started for Stockholm with
Mrs. Emery and several others.

They were captured while crossing
the Aland Islands on sledges. Pro-
fessor Emery was arrested, but his
wife was allowed to proceed.
Concerning conditions in Germany,
Professor Emery said:
"When I left Berlin the German
people had made up their minds that
they were beaten and were glad to ac-
cept the terms laid down by President
Wilson under his fourteen points. The
abdication of the Kaiser was the gossin
of the clubs and hotels and was expected
to occur any day."

"It did not really matter much to
the people. All they cared for was to
have peace."
"Conditions were quiet in Berlin
when I left and the people were opti-
mistic and calmly awaiting the setting up
of the new democratic government. What
happens now will depend upon
whether the Bolshevik element among
the Socialists obtains control of the
situation, but I am not in a position
to discuss the political outlook, as the
conditions have changed so quickly
while I have been at sea."

Americans Go to London
LONDON, Oct. 31.—Arrival of nu-
merous American delegations in Lon-
don recently, under the guidance of
the British Ministry of Information,
has revived among American business
men in London plans for exchange of
business delegations. The bodies now
arrived represent labor, the press, Con-
gress, the government, social workers,
etc., but not business. It is stated that
last spring the American Chamber of
Commerce in London presented a plan
to Washington for business delegations
which it was urged would tend toward
the removal of many misunderstand-
ings and toward friendly cooperation,
but the plan was not favored by the
American government at that time.

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Military Comment

By William L. McPherson
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ARMISTICE or, no armistice,
Germany is out of the war.
Her people have diverted
their thoughts from the enemy who
is driving toward their frontiers.
They are no longer wrapped up in the
fate of the Hohenzollern empire—in
saving it from foreign invasion,
from dismemberment or from any
other consequences of the German
military debacle. They have turned
passionately to the more congenial
preoccupation of revenging them-
selves on the blood-mad and plun-
der-mad rulers who led them to ruin.

All Germany is in revolution. The
Kaiser has abdicated and fled to
Holland. All the other kings, grand
dukes and reigning princes who
have fed and fattened on the Ger-
man proletariat are scurrying into
exile. A Socialist Chancellor is in-
stalled in Berlin. His government,
which is the only shadow of govern-
ment left in the country, has prom-
ised peace to the people and demoli-
tization to the army. The army
has underwritten the revolution. All
it asks now is to be allowed to re-
turn home and to become the power
behind the new régime—whether
that be a régime like the Russian
Duma's, like Kerensky's, or even like
Lenine and Trotzky's.

Under these conditions peace with
the Allies must be made at any
price. Germany cannot quibble
about terms. She cannot continue
her war against the Allies because
she is committed to civil war within
her own borders. Foch's armies can
now enter Germany with or without
the sanctions of an armistice signed
by the representatives of a military
order which has vanished.

To follow the movements of the
Allied armies now is merely to re-
cord the rapid clearing, against
nominal resistance, of territory in
France and Belgium which has suf-
fered for more than four years the
miseries of German occupation.
French soil is almost completely
free. The French armies have
crossed into Belgium opposite Hir-
son. From that point eastward
nearly to Mézières they are virtu-
ally on the boundary line.

Only two segments of French ter-
ritory remain unredeemed. The first
is the narrow twenty-mile salient
running into Belgium, north from
Mézières, following the Meuse Val-
ley as far as Givet. The other is
the projection east of Sedan toward
Luxemburg, a triangular-shaped
patch which stretches from the bor-
der of Belgium and Luxembourg
south past Verdun to the Moselle
near Pont-à-Mousson. In this region
are Montmedy, Danvillers, Lon-
guyon, Longwy (where the Germans
first entered France), Spincourt,
Etain, Conflans, Briey and Mars-la-
Tour.

The American First and Second
armies are working hard to drive
the Germans out of this district east
of the Meuse. The First Army ad-
vanced on Saturday eight miles and
a half east from the river bank
near Stenay, reaching Jametz, on
the further side of the Woëvre For-
est. This town lies north of Dam-
villers. Below Damvillers the First

MY Army-and-Navy Officers'
Uniforms hang as gracefully as a
medal for valor; fit as snugly as a
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American Veterans Spruce Up For Gay March Into Germany

And When They Get There They'll Show a Conquered
Land How an Invading Force Ought to Behave—
Some Sorry to See War End So Soon

By Wilbur Forrest
(Special Cable to The Tribune)

WITH THE AMERICAN FORCES IN
FRANCE, Nov. 10.—Several American
divisions, composed chiefly of hard
fighting veterans, are being entirely
re-equipped to-day to be in readiness
if they are called upon to occupy Ger-
man soil. These units are salvaging
all war-worn uniforms, mess kits, rolls
and arms, preparing to be as smartly
accoutred as any troops entering Ger-
man territory.

Word already has passed to them
that strictest military bearing and
conduct are expected of every man, in
order to show an enemy who has
looted, murdered and raped his way
through Belgium and Northern France
how an army should conduct itself on
invaded soil. They have been in-
formed that the honor of the Ameri-
can army depends on demonstrating to
the "safer" German people that Ger-
man militarism and the doctrines of
force are not consistent with the
laws of civilization.

With the armistice signed, these di-
visions will place themselves at the
disposal of Marshal Foch, prepared
to move at any time.

If the enemy decides not to sign an
armistice for the present they will re-
main at the disposal of Marshal Foch
as always, prepared to enter Germany
by force of arms.

For, despite all peace talk, the
American army to-day remains on its
toes. I have heard expressions of ap-
pointment among those who have
not yet been allowed to "go over" so
things are being wound up so re-
riedly.

Army took Moirey and Chaumont,
about two miles south of the city.
Yesterday the Second Army attacked
on the Metz front, from the posi-
tions it occupied after the reduction
of the St. Mihiel salient. Metz will
probably be garrisoned by this army
after the armistice is signed.

On the northern front the Brit-
ish have taken Maubeuge and passed
it. They have also reached Mons.
From the direction of Tournai they
drove forward yesterday about ten
miles, the cavalry entering Ath.
Further north the London night bul-
letin reported progress to a point
four miles east of Renaix. This
town is about thirty miles southeast
of Brussels. Ath is on the Dendre

Patrolman Kills Negro

William Banks, negro, of 243 West
Sixtieth Street, was shot and killed
last night by Patrolman Joseph Sal-
tello on the roof of a tenement at 344
West Thirty-eighth Street. Banks was
attempting to escape with \$25 worth of
linen belonging to the Hotel Newmar-

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as is enjoyed by